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ABSTRACT

The two parts of this document summarize (1) legislation affecting children, youth, and families that was enacted into law during the 102nd Congress, and (2) legislation concerning the same issues that was passed by the House and/or Senate during the same period. The legislation covers: (1) early intervention; (2) children, youth, and families in crisis; (3) employment and civil rights; (4) education; (5) child, adolescent, and family health and safety; (6) alcohol and drug abuse prevention and treatment; (7) child welfare; (8) crime prevention and family support; (9) child support enforcement; (10) environmental safety and toxins and children, youth, and families; (11) housing for homeless youth and families and runaways; and (12) child nutrition and hunger. The document also provides brief descriptions of the following vetoed legislation: Family Planning Amendments Act of 1992; Family and Medical Leave Act of 1992; National Institutes of Health Revitalization Amendments of 1992; Tax Fairness and Economic Growth Act of 1992; Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1992; Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1991; and District of Columbia Appropriations Acts for Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993. (SM)

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PART I

HIGHLIGHTS OF LEGISLATION AFFECTING CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES ENACTED INTO LAW DURING THE 102ND CONGRESS

CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES IN CRISIS

- **Child Abuse, Domestic Violence, Adoption and Family Services Act of 1992 (H.R. 4712, S. 838; P.L. 102-295)** extends through FY 1995 the authorizations of appropriations for programs under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, the Adoption Opportunities Act, and the Temporary Child Care for Children with Disabilities and Crisis Nurseries Act. Under the Child Abuse Act, the law requires states, for the first time, to target their general state grant monies at improving their child protective service systems, emphasizes community-based child abuse prevention efforts, and requires the U.S. Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect to study the issue of child maltreatment fatalities. The new law expands the Family Violence Act and changes it from a demonstration program to a service delivery program. (See CHILD, ADOLESCENT, AND FAMILY HEALTH AND SAFETY and CRIME PREVENTION AND FAMILY SUPPORT)

- **Protection and Advocacy for Mentally Ill Individuals Amendments Act of 1991 (S. 1475, P.L. 102-173)** extends through FY 1995 the authorization for federal grants to states to operate protection and advocacy systems for mentally ill individuals. These systems are designed to protect the legal rights of individuals with mental illness and to investigate incidents of neglect and abuse.

- **H.R. 2232, P.L. 102-65** extends by four months, until October 31, 1991, the application deadline for special temporary protected status for Salvadoran families.

- **Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act for FY 1993 (H.R. 5368, P.L. 102-391)** includes an earmark of $5 million in FY 1993 for humanitarian assistance for Cambodian children.

EMPLOYMENT AND CIVIL RIGHTS

- **Job Training Reform Amendments of 1992 (H.R. 3033, P.L. 102-367)** amend the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) to improve the delivery of services to hard-to-serve youth and adults. The law mandates that, in addition to requirements that job training participants be economically disadvantaged, at least 60% of those served in the adult and youth programs in a local service delivery area must also have limited work histories and substantial barriers to employment.

- **Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 1992 (H.R. 5260, P.L. 102-318)** extend the expanded unemployment compensation program through March 6, 1993 and provide 26 or 20 weeks of benefits to new claimants of extended benefits beginning after June 13, 1992. Benefits will be phased downward if the national total unemployment rate falls.

- **H.R. 4095, P.L. 102-244** provides an additional 13 weeks of benefits for workers claiming extended unemployment compensation benefits, making a total of 33 or 26 weeks of unemployment compensation available through June 13, 1992.

- **Nontraditional Employment for Women Act (H.R. 906, S. 367; P.L. 102-235)** amends the JTPA to require goals for training and placing women in jobs traditionally dominated by men and to disseminate information about successful strategies for nontraditional employment and training opportunities. The law sets aside funds from the JTPA's national activities appropriation to make grants to the states to develop demonstration programs to train and place women in nontraditional employment.

- **H.R. 1724, P.L. 102-182**, signed into law two weeks after P.L. 102-164, eliminates the six-week benefit tier that was included in P.L. 102-164, resulting in an increase in benefits for some workers.

- **Civil Rights Act of 1991 (H.R. 1, S. 1745; P.L. 102-166)** overturns five key 1989 Supreme Court decisions that made it more difficult for women and minorities to obtain redress from the courts for employment discrimination. The law shifts the burden to the employer to prove that an employment policy or practice that adversely affects women or minorities is a business necessity, and, for the first time, allows compensatory and punitive damages to victims of job discrimination based on sex, religion, or disability. It establishes a commission to examine the "glass ceiling" effect that limits advancement opportunities for women and minorities.

- **Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1991 (H.R. 3575, P.L. 102-164)** extends unemployment benefits for six, 13, or 20 weeks, depending on the unemployment rate in the state, to workers who exhaust their regular 26 weeks of benefits. The extension is authorized from November 17, 1991, through July 4, 1992.

- **Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1991 (H.R. 3201, P.L. 102-107)** would have provided from four to 20 weeks of extended unemployment compensation to unemployed workers. Although the measure was signed into law by the President, the law did not take effect because the President did not sign a separate declaration of an emergency.

- **Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1991 (H.R. 2127, P.L. 102-52)** extend Rehabilitation Act programs, which provide rehabilitation and independent living programs for individuals with disabilities, through FY 1992.

EDUCATION

- **Head Start Improvement Act of 1992 (H.R. 5630, P.L. 102-401)** amends the Head Start Act to include parental literacy training among the services provided to parents, establishes guidelines that the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) must consider in determining whether Head Start agencies may receive a waiver or reduction of required non-federal matching funds, requires Head Start agencies to provide child development skills training, and requires the Secretary of HHS to establish uniform procedures for Head Start agencies to request approval to purchase facilities.

- **Higher Education Amendments of 1992 (S. 1150, P.L. 102-325)** reauthorize federal student financial assistance programs for higher education and teacher recruitment, retention and development programs. The law authorizes $20 million in grants to institutions of higher education for innovative programs to recruit and train students for careers in early childhood development training and violence counseling and $10 million in grants to states to assess and maximize the coordination of training for the early childhood development credential. Incorporated in the law are provisions of the Women and Minorities in Science and Mathematics Act of 1991 (H.R. 2142) to provide training for faculty and staff to develop educational programs for encouraging the entry of women and minorities into these fields, and to provide counseling for high school girls to encourage them to pursue math and science education.

- **Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1991 (H.R. 3053, S. 1106; P.L. 102-119)** extend Part H, the Infants and Toddlers Program, which authorizes funding to states to develop statewide systems to serve children with disabilities under the age of three and their families. The legislation also modifies the Preschool Grant Program to allow Part B funds of the State Grant Program to be used for children who

will reach their third birthday during the school year, whether or not they were already receiving services under Part H, and increases the funding ceiling per preschool child from $1,000 to $1,500. The law allows states to include under their definitions of children with disabilities those children with physical, cognitive, communication, social or emotional adaptive disorders. It also establishes a federal interagency coordinating council for early intervention services.

- **National Dropout Prevention Act of 1991 (H.R. 2313, P.L. 102-103)** extends several education programs through FY 1993 that test and evaluate promising strategies for preventing students from dropping out of school. The law also extends the Excellence in Mathematics, Science and Engineering Act of 1990, which provides undergraduate science scholarships, and amends the Star Schools Program, which provides demonstration grants for telecommunications partnerships to improve mathematics, science, and foreign language education.

- **National Literacy Act of 1991 (H.R. 751, P.L. 102-73)** authorizes federal literacy programs, establishes the National Institute for Literacy and the National Institute Board, and authorizes the Secretary of Education to develop a network of national, state, and regional resource centers to help reduce the high rate of illiteracy. The law authorizes funding for grants for exemplary demonstration partnerships for workplace literacy; renames the Even Start Program the Even Start Family Literacy Program; and expands eligibility for funding to community-based organizations and other nonprofit organizations applying in collaboration with local educational agencies.

- **Education Council Act of 1991 (S. 64, P.L. 102-62)** establishes a national commission to study the benefits of a longer school year, and creates a national council to study the desirability and feasibility of national standards and testing in education.

CHILD, ADOLESCENT, AND FAMILY HEALTH AND SAFETY

- **Health Professions Education Extension Amendments of 1992 (H.R. 3508, P.L. 102-408)** extend for three years the authorization of a number of health professions and nursing education programs, many of which support training in primary care, such as family medicine, increasing the supply of health professionals in underserved areas, and increasing the opportunities of disadvantaged students to become health professionals. The law also reforms the Health Education Assistance Loan Program and extends the Area Health Education Centers, Border Health Centers, and the Health Education and Training Center programs.

- **ADAMHA Reorganization Act (S. 1306, P.L. 102-321)** establishes grants for home-based services for families at risk due to substance abuse to promote healthy development of children in such families. The law includes many provisions from the Children's and Communities' Mental Health Systems Improvement Act of 1991 (H.R. 1197), which authorizes grants to ten states for the creation of coordinated, community-based systems of mental health services for children and youth with serious emotional disturbances. (See ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT and CRIME PREVENTION AND FAMILY SUPPORT)

- **Child Abuse, Domestic Violence, Adoption and Family Services Act of 1992 (H.R. 4712, S. 838; P.L. 102-295)** extends through FY 1995 the authorization of appropriations for programs under the Temporary Child Care for Children with Disabilities and Crisis Nurseries Act. (See CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES IN CRISIS and CRIME PREVENTION AND FAMILY SUPPORT)

- **Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (H.R. 2950, P.L. 102-240)** authorizes appropriations from the Highway Trust Fund to develop a national intermodal surface transportation system, to construct and repair highways, bicycle paths, and pedestrian walkways, and to establish highway and bicycle safety programs; requires airbags in all new passenger cars by September, 1997 and in all light trucks a year later; and requires states to enact mandatory seat belt and motorcycle helmet use laws or lose a portion of their federal highway apportionment.

- **Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act Amendments of 1991 (H.R. 3029, P.L. 102-237)** include a provision authorizing the establishment of a rural health leadership development program to provide grants to assist rural areas in developing health care services and facilities.

- **Medicaid Voluntary Contribution and Provider-Specific Tax Amendments of 1991 (H.R. 3595, P.L. 102-234)** impose restrictions on the types of state revenues for which federal matching payments are available under the Medicaid program. Effective October 1, 1992, federal matching payments are no longer available for revenues from "voluntary donations" to states from health care providers and are only available for revenues from provider taxes that are "broad-based" (taxes uniformly applied to all health care providers in a class, such as all hospitals or all nursing homes). In addition, a cap of 25% of a state's Medicaid expenditures is imposed on the amount of revenues from broad-based provider taxes that a state can use to fund either share of Medicaid. The law provides that states can spend no more than 12% of their total Medicaid outlays on bonus payments for hospitals with a "disproportionate share" of low-income patients.

- **Health Information, Health Promotion, and Vaccine Injury Compensation Amendments of 1991 (H.R. 3402, P.L. 102-168)** extend for five years the authorization of federal programs concerning health information and health promotion, including preventive medicine, health education, and health information for consumers. The law also establishes the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion within the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Health and makes technical amendments to the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Compensation Program.

- **Agent Orange Act of 1991 (H.R. 556, P.L. 102-4)** enacts into law permanent disability benefits for Vietnam veterans who suffer certain conditions due to exposure to Agent Orange, and sets out procedures to determine whether other conditions are related to exposure to Agent Orange, so that Vietnam veterans suffering from these conditions could be eligible for VA disability benefits.

- **Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for FY 1992 (H.R. 3839, P.L. 102-170)** earmarks $2 million to create an Office of Adolescent Health in the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA). The Office is directed to establish a blue-ribbon advisory committee for oversight and to "...(i)nsure that projects funded combine education and health programs, for example, nursing school-administered clinics on school grounds."

- **Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Appropriations Act for FY 1992 (H.R. 2622, P.L. 102-141)** includes a provision requiring states to adopt the guidelines issued by the Federal Centers for Disease Control (CDC) that are designed to prevent the transmission of the HIV virus and the hepatitis B virus from health professionals to their patients, or equivalent guidelines.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT

- **ADAMHA Reorganization Act (S. 1306, P.L. 102-321)** includes $80 million administered through the HRSA for comprehensive health care and social services for families, home visiting for women at risk of substance abuse who are pregnant or have small children, and training grants for professionals who work with children. The Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (formerly the Office of Substance Abuse Prevention) is authorized at $100 million for grants for residential services for pregnant women and their children. The law authorizes $70 million for FY 1993 and such sums as necessary for two years thereafter for high-risk youth programs. It also includes a provision mandating enforcement of laws against sales of tobacco to minors in every state. (See CHILD, ADOLESCENT, AND FAMILY HEALTH AND SAFETY and CRIME PREVENTION AND FAMILY SUPPORT)

- **H.R. 3259, P.L. 102-132** amends the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 to extend through FY 1994 the authorization of appropriations for drug abuse education and prevention programs for youth gangs and runaway and homeless youth.

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- **Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act for FY 1993 (H.R. 5488, P.L. 102-393)** includes a provision requiring the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms to deny any application for a certificate of label approval, including a certificate of label approval already issued, which authorizes the use of the name "Crazy Horse" on any distilled spirit, wine, or malt beverage product. This provision responds to health concerns regarding the use of a Sioux spiritual and political leader's name to market alcohol to Native American youth at risk of alcohol abuse.

- **Interior Appropriations Act for FY 1993 (H.R. 5503, P.L. 102-381)** reflects priorities set in the Indian Health Amendments of 1992 (H.R. 3724), which passed the House, requiring creation of minimum health care standards, additional recruitment of Native Americans into the health professions, and authorization of a number of Indian health care proposals through FY 2000, including the provision of drug and alcohol treatment in Indian country. The new law includes increases of $2.5 million for reservation-based drug and alcohol treatment and prevention, $1 million for urban alcohol and substance abuse programs, and $1 million in recruitment funds.

CHILD WELFARE

- **S. 3279, P.L. number not yet assigned** reauthorizes the Government Missing Children Mailing Program, which permits the dissemination of pictures of missing children on House and Senate official mail, for an additional five years.

- **Abandoned Infants Assistance Act Amendments of 1991 (H.R. 2722, S. 1532; P.L. 102-236) extend through FY 1995 the authorization of appropriations for federal** demonstration grants to provide foster or other residential care for infants and young children who have been abandoned in hospitals (most of whom are born infected with the HIV virus or affected by drugs). The existing demonstration programs are supplemented by new model comprehensive service centers to prevent abandonment and to care for infants and young children who have been abandoned by providing health, education, and social services at one site.

- **National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (H.R. 2100, P.L. 102-190)** permanently extends the Military Adoption Reimbursement Program to members of the armed forces for adoption expenses.

CRIME PREVENTION AND FAMILY SUPPORT

- **Child Abuse, Domestic Violence, Adoption and Family Services Act of 1992 (H.R. 4712, S. 838; P.L. 102-295)** amends the Family Violence Prevention and Family Services Act to extend and revise family violence prevention and service programs through FY 1995. The law expands the federal approach to family violence prevention by changing the demonstration program to a general services delivery program; replacing the national clearinghouse on family violence with a national resource center and expanding its duties; and establishing up to six new special information and technical assistance resource centers to address the criminal justice system's response to domestic violence and other issues. The legislation establishes grants for state domestic violence coalitions and programs aimed at educating the public about family violence. The law provides incentives to states to increase their prevention efforts; requires state programs to document that they have developed confidentiality procedures and have procedures in place for evicting abusing spouses; and authorizes the Secretary of Education to develop programs educating youth about domestic violence. The legislation also broadens the definition of "related assistance" to include prevention services, counseling, transportation, legal advocacy, and children's counseling and support services. The law repeals the law enforcement training and technical assistance program. (See CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES IN CRISIS and CHILD, ADOLESCENT, AND FAMILY HEALTH AND SAFETY)

- **ADAMHA Reorganization Act (S. 1306, P.L. 102-321)** establishes grants for home-based services for families at risk due to substance abuse to promote healthy development of children in such families. (See CHILD, ADOLESCENT, AND FAMILY HEALTH

AND SAFETY and ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT)

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

- **Child Support Recovery Act of 1992 (H.R. 1241, S. 1002; P.L. number not yet assigned)** imposes a federal criminal penalty for flight across state lines to wilfully avoid paying child support arrearages that are either one year overdue or more than $5,000.

HOUSING

- **H.R. 4449, P.L. 102-273** allows HOME Investment Partnerships Program FY 1992 funds for new construction to be spent for rehabilitation, rental assistance, and other uses. The law permits local housing authorities which have refinanced bond debt issued in the early 1980s for certain affordable housing to attain lower interest rates, to share equally in any savings or recaptured funds with the Federal Government.

- **Resolution Trust Corporation Refinancing, Restructuring, and Improvement Act of 1991 (H.R. 3435, P.L. 102-233)** includes provisions to expand and improve the Resolution Trust Corporation's (RTC) affordable housing program by permanently expanding the types of properties that may be sold through the program; authorizing RTC to provide certain credit enhancements in connection with the issuance of local tax-exempt housing bonds; eliminating certain minimum sales price requirements and extending the exclusive period during which only eligible parties may purchase certain properties; requiring families to live in homes purchased under the program for at least one year, and directing the RTC to recapture most of any resale profits if the property is resold within that year; and increasing, under certain circumstances, the percentage of units in multifamily properties that must be reserved for low-income families.

- **Resolution Trust Corporation Funding Act of 1991 (S. 419, P.L. 102-18)** includes provisions to expand, for FY 1991 only, the RTC's affordable housing program to include within the program single-family properties that are held by thrifts under RTC conservatorship.

CHILD NUTRITION/HUNGER

- **Children's Nutrition Assistance Act of 1992 (S. 2875, P.L. number not yet assigned)** permits the Secretary of Agriculture to solicit voluntary bids on behalf of Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) agencies from manufacturers for just milk-based formula or soy-based formula; subjects infant formula manufacturers to civil penalties -- up to $100 million and a ban from participating in the WIC program for up to 2 years -- for engaging in anti-competitive practices; and encourages smaller states to band together to solicit bids as a bloc to further enhance competitive pricing and cost savings.

- **S. 3001, P.L. 102-351** prevents a reduction in the adjusted cost of the Thrifty Food Plan, which determines adjustments in food stamp benefit levels, during FY 1993.

- **Child Nutrition Amendments of 1992 (S. 2759, P.L. 102-342)** increase authorization of funding for a homeless children's feeding project providing year-round food service to children under age six living in emergency shelters, and expand eligibility to include public agencies; add a breastfeeding promotion section to the Child Nutrition Act; extend through FY 1994 the two-state pilot project that allows for-profit child care centers to qualify for the child care food program based on the proportion of low-income children served rather than the proportion who receive Title XX funding for their care; make funding for the two-state child care demonstration project contingent upon a specific appropriation instead of being made available from mandatory funding appropriated under the child nutrition account; add homelessness and migrancy to nutritional risk conditions which qualify a mother or child for WIC benefits; extend through FY 1994 the authority for schools operating CASH/CLOC systems to continue

operating these alternative commodity distribution systems; and extend through FY 1996 the Advisory Council on the Distribution of Donated Commodities.

- **WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Act of 1992 (H.R. 3711, P.L. 102-314)** permanently authorizes the WIC farmers' market demonstration project, which gives beneficiaries of the WIC coupons to buy produce at farmers' markets, as a regular program through FY 1994 and makes all states, rather than the ten demonstration states, eligible for grant funds. The law maintains grant levels for original demonstration states and requires new states to compete for whatever grant funds remain after the demonstration states have received their grants.

- **Horn of Africa Recovery and Food Security Act (S. 985, P.L. 102-274)** calls for grassroots participation in dealing with Horn countries concerning food security, development, and other basic necessities for the people of the Horn of Africa. Urges the U.S. Government to help resolve the conflicts in the Horn of Africa by way of negotiations, and to promote democratic rule in the region. The law authorizes the President to transfer unobligated Economic Support Funds and military assistance.

VETOED LEGISLATION

- **Family Planning Amendments Act of 1992 (H.R. 3090, S. 323)** would have reauthorized Title X for five years ($180 million for FY 1992), overturned the "gag rule," and required grantees to comply with state law regarding parental notification or consent for minors seeking privately funded abortion services. Vetoed by the President; Senate overrode veto; House sustained veto.

- **Family and Medical Leave Act of 1992 (H.R. 2, S. 5)** would have required employers with 50 or more employees, including the federal government and the House and Senate, to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave each year following the birth or adoption of a child, or for a serious health condition of the employee, his or her spouse, children or parents. The measure would have required the employer to continue health benefits while the employee is on leave. Vetoed by the President; Senate overrode veto; House sustained veto.

- **National Institutes of Health Revitalization Amendments of 1992 (H.R. 2507)** would have mandated a longitudinal, prospective adolescent health study by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD); $3 million (about 1% of the total NICHD budget) would have been earmarked for this study. The bill also would have ended the ban on fetal tissue research, increased funding for women's health research and contraceptive research, and permanently established the Office of Research on Women's Health. The legislation would have permitted sex survey research as long as it serves the interests of public health, and prohibited the Secretary of HHS from denying funding for survey research that passes scientific peer review without convening an ethics panel to consider the matter. Vetoed by the President; House sustained veto. A subsequent compromise bill (H.R. 5495) died when agreement could not be reached on fetal tissue research.

- **Tax Fairness and Economic Growth Act of 1992 (H.R. 4210)** would have provided tax relief to families through a temporary credit for a portion of Social Security taxes paid, a $300 refundable credit for children, a waiver of the penalty for withdrawal of up to $10,000 from an Individual Retirement Account (IRA) for first-time home buyers purchasing a home, and a restoration of tax deductions for contributions to IRAs. The bill also would have provided an inflation adjustment for purposes of determining capital gains taxes and other business tax incentives. To pay for the tax relief, the bill would have increased the top marginal tax rate, instituted a surtax on individuals with incomes over $1 million, and extended limitations on itemized deductions for high-income taxpayers. Vetoed by the President; House sustained veto.

- **Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Act for FY 1992 (H.R. 2707)** would have banned the use of funds to implement the Administration's "gag-rule" regulations that prohibit federally funded family planning clinics from providing any information about abortion. Vetoed by the President; House sustained

veto. The President subsequently signed a Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations Act for FY 1992 (H.R. 3839, P.L. 102-170) that is identical to the vetoed bill, except that it lacks the ban on use of funds to implement the "gag-rule."

- **Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1991 (H.R. 3040, S. 1722)** would have provided up to 20 weeks of extended unemployment benefits to those who exhaust their regular state unemployment benefits, depending on the state unemployment rate, through July, 1992. Enactment of the bill automatically would have constituted a declaration of an "emergency" for budget purposes, thereby eliminating the need for a separate presidential declaration of a budget emergency. Vetoed by the President; Senate sustained veto. The President subsequently signed legislation (P.L. 102-164; P.L. 102-182) providing extended benefits without the emergency designation.

- **District of Columbia Appropriations Act for FY 1992 (H.R. 2699)** and **District of Columbia Appropriations Act for FY 1993 (H.R. 5517)** would have permitted Washington, D.C., to use its own locally raised tax revenues to pay for abortions for low-income women. Vetoed by the President. The President signed FY 1992 (H.R. 3291, P.L. 102-111) and FY 1993 (H.R. 6056, P.L. 102-382) District of Columbia Appropriations bills prohibiting use of local funds to pay for abortions, unless the life of the woman would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term. P.L. 102-382 also annuls a "domestic partners" medical benefits law recently passed in the District, and mandates a District referendum on the establishment of a death penalty that would not exclude juveniles.

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PART II

HIGHLIGHTS OF LEGISLATION AFFECTING CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES PASSED BY HOUSE AND/OR SENATE DURING THE 102ND CONGRESS

EARLY INTERVENTION

- **Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for FY 1992 (H.R. 3543, H.J. Res. 157)** includes a provision appropriating supplemental emergency funds for Head Start, the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), and the Childhood Immunization Program. The provision passed the House and Senate as part of the bill, but was dropped by the conference committee.

CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES IN CRISIS

- **Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Amendments of 1992 (H.R. 5194)** include the following child abuse provisions. The law amends the confidentiality law in the Child Abuse Act to permit disclosure of child abuse records to people or entities that the state determines have a need to know; expresses the sense of the Congress that states should have child abuse death review teams; authorizes a new program to assist juvenile offenders who were victims of child abuse; and authorizes a facility-based system of children's advocacy centers to improve child abuse intervention, prosecution, and investigation and to offer individualized care and services to child abuse victims. Awaiting the President's action. (See CHILD WELFARE, CRIME PREVENTION AND FAMILY SUPPORT, and HOUSING/HOMELESS YOUTH AND FAMILIES/RUNAWAYS)

- **Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1991 (H.R. 3371)** includes the following provisions related to child abuse: a national system of criminal background checks for people who work with children and imposition of the death penalty for child abuse murders. The bill also makes international parental kidnapping a federal felony and provides training grants for state and local officials that deal with this problem. Conference agreement passed the House, but cloture attempts failed in the Senate. (See CHILD WELFARE and CRIME PREVENTION AND FAMILY SUPPORT)

- **Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act for FY 1992 (H.R. 2621)** includes an earmark of $4 million in FY 1992 for humanitarian assistance for Romanian children. Of this amount, $1.5 million is for AIDS and other health and child survival activities, $1 million is for family reunification, foster care, and adoption, and $1.5 million is for family planning. Passed the House (foreign operations for FY 1992 were funded by continuing resolutions).

EMPLOYMENT

- **Federal Employees Humanitarian Leave Act of 1992 (H.R. 2675)** permits federal employees to use sick leave for purposes relating to the adoption of a child. Passed the House.

- **Revenue Act of 1992 (H.R. 11)** includes an additional authorization for Job Corps and a new authorization for Youthbuild, a new youth training program; and makes permanent the targeted jobs credit, which is expanded to include 23- and 24-year-old economically disadvantaged young people. Awaiting the President's action. (See CHILD WELFARE

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and HOUSING/HOMELESS YOUTH AND FAMILIES/RUNAWAYS)

EDUCATION

- **Ready to Learn Act (S. 3134)** expands the availability of educational and instructional video programming and supporting educational resources for preschool and elementary school children as a tool to improve school readiness. The bill requires that at least 60% of the $50 million authorization be applied toward the development and distribution of educational and instructional video programming and support materials for parents, child care providers, and educators. Awaiting the President's action.

- **Neighborhood Schools Improvement Act (H.R. 4323, S. 2)** establishes a National Education Goals panel to set a plan of action for achieving the goals, advances the establishment of voluntary national education standards by establishing a National Education Standards and Assessments Council, and awards grants to state education agencies to improve the quality of education. Conference agreement passed the House, but cloture attempt failed in the Senate.

CHILD, ADOLESCENT, AND FAMILY HEALTH AND SAFETY

- **Child Safety Protection and Consumer Product Safety Commission Improvement Act (H.R. 4706)** requires toys intended for children between ages three and six that contain small parts, balloons, marbles, and small balls to have labels that warn parents of choking hazards; requires that small balls intended for children under three meet a minimum size requirement; requires the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) to develop a new bicycle helmet standard; establishes a mandatory, uniform labeling standard for five-gallon plastic or metal buckets; and requires the CPSC to establish a safety standard for these buckets. Passed the House.

- **Preventive Health Amendments of 1992 (H.R. 3635)** establishes the Office of Adolescent Health and sets forth office activities, including the establishment of a National Clearinghouse on Adolescent Health and the development of a national plan to improve adolescent health. The office may make grants to carry out demonstration projects for the purpose of improving adolescent health, including projects to train health providers who work with adolescents, particularly nurse practitioners, physician assistants, and social workers; and projects to reduce the incidence of violence among adolescents, particularly minority males. The bill authorizes grants for the development and operation of comprehensive perinatal and early childhood health programs in medically underserved areas with grants to migrant health centers, community health centers, and other agencies providing health care for the homeless, to provide comprehensive health care and support services for the reduction of the incidence of infant mortality and morbidity among children under age three. The bill also authorizes grants in the following areas: demonstration projects for the prevention of conditions or diseases affecting women and for the promotion of women's health; activities regarding treatable sexually transmitted disease that can cause infertility in women; and screening, referral, and education regarding prostrate cancer. The legislation establishes a program to pool state collection and analysis of birth defect data on a regional basis and requires the Secretary of HHS to enter into negotiations with manufacturers of vaccines for bulk purchases of vaccines to be used by health clinics serving children in poverty. Awaiting the President's action. (See ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXINS AND CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES)

- **Silvio O. Conte Disabilities Prevention Act (H.R. 3401)** authorizes the CDC for three years to award grants for programs for the prevention of disabilities and the prevention of secondary conditions resulting from disabilities. The types of programs to be awarded grants include service programs, studies, public education, and education and training of health care workers. Passed the House.

- **Fire Administration Authorization Act of 1992 (H.R. 2042)** includes a provision establishing minimum fire protection standards governing the installation of automatic sprinklers and smoke detectors in newly constructed or renovated federal and federally

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subsidized housing. Awaiting the President's action.

- **H.R. 1253** authorizes the use of State Justice Institute funds to carry out research and develop judicial training curricula, concerning child custody litigation where domestic violence has occurred. Awaiting the President's action.

- **Battered Women's Testimony Act of 1992 (H.R. 1252)** authorizes the State Justice Institute to fund research regarding the use of expert testimony to assist in the criminal defense of battered women. The bill also authorizes funding for the development of educational materials to train attorneys, operators of battered women's shelters, and other battered women's advocates on the use of expert witnesses in such cases. Awaiting the President's action.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT

- **Preventing Our Kids from Inhaling Deadly Smoke (PRO-KIDS) Act of 1992 (H.R. 5815)** limits smoking in facilities housing federal children's programs such as Head Start to certain designated areas where children have no access. Passed the Senate as part of the post-veto revision of the Labor, HHS, Education Appropriations Act for FY 1993 (H.R. 5677, P.L. 102-394), but was removed by the conference committee.

- **Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1991 (H.R. 3057)** mandate technical assistance to programs tailored to minorities and high-risk youth, and evaluations of programs. Passed the House.

CHILD WELFARE

- **Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Amendments of 1992 (H.R. 5194)** reauthorize Title IV -- Missing Children -- of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Awaiting the President's action. (See CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES IN CRISIS, CRIME PREVENTION AND FAMILY SUPPORT, and HOUSING/HOMELESS YOUTH AND FAMILIES/RUNAWAYS)

- **Children's Initiative (H.R. 3603)** provides $3.5 billion over five years in additional funding for child welfare programs, including the creation of a new capped entitlement program under Title IV-B for services to strengthen and preserve families with funding set at $200 million in FY 1993, rising to $600 million in FY 1997. Passed the House. (See CHILD NUTRITION/HUNGER)

- **Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1991 (H.R. 3371)** includes the Senate version of the National Child Protection Act of 1992 (H.R. 4585, S. 1966), which would enhance the national criminal record system and allow states to access the system in order to identify persons convicted of child abuse crimes. The system could be used by child care employers and volunteer organizations working with children to check the backgrounds of job applicants and potential volunteers. Conference agreement passed the House, but cloture attempts failed in the Senate. (See CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES IN CRISIS and CRIME PREVENTION AND FAMILY SUPPORT)

- **Revenue Act of 1992 (H.R. 11)** targets close to $3 billion over five years for services to families designed to avoid the need for foster care, including substance abuse services, family preservation services, respite care for foster families, and a tax deduction for non-recurring adoption expenses for children with special needs. The bill authorizes numerous foster care and adoption requirements, a new review system for child welfare activities under Titles IV-B and IV-E, and several research demonstration and evaluation projects to be conducted by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS); permanently extends the Independent Living Program for foster children aged 16 and over; overturns the Supreme Court's Suter v. Artist M (March 1992) decision, which found that no private right of action exists under the child welfare programs of the Social Security Act; permanently extends the 75% federal matching reimbursement for state training costs for foster and adoptive parents and agency staff; and extends until FY 1994 the moratorium that prohibits HHS from collecting penalties from states that

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result from compliance reviews under Sec. 427 of Title IV-B. Awaiting the President's action. (See EMPLOYMENT and HOUSING/HOMELESS YOUTH AND FAMILIES/RUNAWAYS)

CRIME PREVENTION AND FAMILY SUPPORT

- **Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Amendments of 1992 (H.R. 5194)** reauthorize the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. The law expands the authorization for the existing State Formula Grant Program; creates a new state challenge program; creates a new title on delinquency prevention; strengthens the juvenile gang prevention and intervention provisions; creates a boot camp program; provides for a White House Conference on Juvenile Justice; and creates a mentoring program for at-risk youth. Awaiting the President's action. (See CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES IN CRISIS, CHILD WELFARE, and HOUSING/HOMELESS YOUTH AND FAMILIES/RUNAWAYS)

- **Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1991 (H.R. 3371)** includes the Law Enforcement Family Support Act, which authorizes grants to state and local law enforcement agencies to provide family support services and stress-reduction training to police and their families. In addition, the bill includes a provision to increase federal penalties for employing children to distribute drugs, and sets additional penalties for crimes committed as a member of, or on behalf of, a criminal street gang. The legislation also includes authorization of funding for grants to local agencies for Midnight Basketball Leagues, sports-linked programs of educational and jobs-skills training for high-risk youth, and for technical assistance and evaluation. Conference agreement passed the House, but cloture attempts failed in the Senate. (See CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES IN CRISIS and CHILD WELFARE)

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

- **Ted Weiss Child Support Enforcement Act of 1992 (H.R. 6022)** amends the Fair Credit Reporting Act to require consumer reporting agencies to include in any consumer reports issued by them the failure of a consumer to pay overdue child support. Awaiting the President's action.

- **Bankruptcy Amendments of 1992 (H.R. 6020, S. 1985)** include provisions from the Child Support Economic Security Act of 1992 (H.R. 5123) that ensure that former spouses and children continue to receive child support, alimony and property owed pursuant to a divorce decree in the event that the other spouse/noncustodial parent files for bankruptcy. Passed the House; the Senate passed a different version of H.R. 6020; the differences were not resolved by the conference committee.

- **Full Faith and Credit for Child Support Orders Act (H.R. 5304)** provides that a state court may not modify an order of another state court requiring the payment of child support unless the recipient of child support payments resides in the state in which the modification is sought, or consents to seeking the modification in such other state court. Passed the House.

HOUSING/HOMELESS YOUTH AND FAMILIES/RUNAWAYS

- **Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (H.R. 5334)** reduces vacancies in public housing; authorizes the Major Redevelopment of Obsolete Projects program, the Moving to Opportunity for Fair Housing program, HOPE for Youth, and Youthbuild; expands Section 8 assistance for homeownership; reauthorizes the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) housing programs and makes refinements to existing rural housing programs; authorizes community development funding for communities adversely impacted by defense-related spending reductions; requires the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to reduce interest rates on HUD-held mortgages to avoid foreclosure; authorizes public housing revitalization grants to be used in projects occupied mainly by families with children who are in severe distress; authorizes the use

of Section 8 funds to assist families with children in moving out of areas with high concentrations of persons living in poverty; makes changes in the HOME Investment Partnerships Program matching requirements; establishes the Residential Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 to provide grants to reduce and eliminate lead-based paint hazards in housing; establishes a New Towns Demonstration Program for Emergency Relief of Los Angeles; establishes the Removal of Regulatory Barriers to Affordable Housing Act to provide grants to states to identify barriers to providing affordable housing; authorizes technical assistance grants to provide pre-employment training, apprenticeships, and continuing support to women employed in the construction and rehabilitation of affordable housing; amends the HUD McKinney homeless programs to require program recipients to establish a formal process in order to terminate assistance to individuals or families who violate program requirements; creates a new Supportive Housing program, which merges the Transitional Housing program, the Permanent Handicapped Homeless program, and the Supplemental Assistance for Facilities to Assist the Homeless (SAFAH); creates a new Safe Havens for Homeless Individuals Demonstration program; establishes a new Rural Homelessness Grant program through HUD to assist the rural homeless through various forms of assistance; and reauthorizes the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Emergency Food and Shelter Program and the Interagency Council on the Homeless. Awaiting the President's action. (See ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXINS AND CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES)

- **Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Amendments of 1992 (H.R. 5194)** reauthorize the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, expand existing basic grants for runaway centers to include street-based crisis intervention and home-based services, reauthorize the Transitional Living Program for Homeless Youth, and create a new temporary demonstration project to provide services to youth in rural areas. Awaiting the President's action. (See CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES IN CRISIS, CHILD WELFARE, and CRIME PREVENTION AND FAMILY SUPPORT)

- **Revenue Act of 1992 (H.R. 11)** makes permanent the low-income housing credit and the mortgage revenue bond program for first-time homebuyers. Awaiting the President's action. (See EMPLOYMENT and CHILD WELFARE)

CHILD NUTRITION/HUNGER

- **Children's Initiative (H.R. 3603)** provides $3.5 billion over five years for food stamp program improvements, including the eventual removal of the cap on deductible shelter expenses, liberalizes the rules governing child support payments in order to encourage such payments, and removes penalties for families living together. Passed the House. (See CHILD WELFARE)

- **H. Con. Res. 302** expresses the sense of the Congress that communities should strive to be hunger-free and suggests 14 steps that communities can take to alleviate local hunger problems. Passed the House and the Senate.

ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXINS AND CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES

- **Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (H.R. 5334)** authorizes a major new program to reduce childhood lead poisoning; requires disclosure of the risks of lead poisoning before the sale or rental of old homes; regulates contractors engaged in lead inspection, lead abatement, and home renovations that create lead hazards; and authorizes $375 million for abatement of lead hazards in low-income housing. Awaiting the President's action. (See HOUSING/HOMELESS YOUTH AND FAMILIES/RUNAWAYS)

- **Preventive Health Amendments of 1992 (H.R. 3635)** reauthorize the CDC's lead screening program and increase the funding authorization by $16 million. Awaiting the President's action. (See CHILD, ADOLESCENT, AND FAMILY HEALTH AND SAFETY)

- **Indoor Air Quality Act of 1991 (H.R. 1066, S. 455)** requires the Environmental Protection Agency to expand and strengthen indoor air research, establish a technology demonstration program, conduct an assessment of indoor air quality in schools and buildings that house child care facilities, develop and publish health advisories on indoor air contaminants, and make grants to states to develop and implement air pollution standards. The measure also expands the authority of the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health to conduct assessments of buildings that are declared to be unhealthy. Passed the Senate.

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